THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Ann.] THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1800. [Vol. VIII.--No. 1163

VENDUE.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be exposed for sale at the Vendue-Store corner of Prince and Water streets,

A VARIETY OF

Wet and Dry Goods,

of which the particulars will be given previous to the sale.

The business of VENDUE MASTER having devolved entirely on the subscriber, he informs the Public, that the store will always be kept open for the reception of GOODS, and selling such articles therein, between the times of Public Sales, as may be on limitation. He likewise offers his services in transacting any kind of Commission Business,

PHILIP G. MARSTELLER.

AUCTION ROOM
AND
COMMISSION STORE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their Friends and the Public in general, that they have commenced business in the line of Commission Merchants and Auctioneers, in that commodious house on Union street, two doors south of Messrs. John and Thomas Vowell's (adjacent to which they have a large ware house fronting on the wharf) which will always be kept open for the reception of goods, and for selling such articles by wholesale only, between the times of public sale, as may be under limitation. The days of public sale at the Auction Room will be MONDAY and THURSDAY in every week—the particulars of which will be notified previous thereto.

HENRY & THOMAS MOORE.

September 1.

A TAVERN
TO BE RENTED IN COLCHESTER.

THE Subscriber will rent that Tavern, with the appurtenances, lately occupied by Wm. Thompson dec'd. and now in the occupation of Mr. Zachariah Ward. This is an eligible stand for a Tavern, and is remarkable for its beauty and healthful situation. This property is held by Mrs. Ann Thompson, in right of dower. For terms apply to

WM. H. FOOTE.

Hayfield, October 7.

Valuable Property for Sale.

WILL be sold at public vendue, the 1st day of November next, if not previously sold at private sale, on the premises, a valuable tract of Land, in the County of Montgomery, and state of Maryland, containing 178 acres; being a part of an Island in the river Potomac, known by the name of Fair Island. The land is of the first quality, and the principal part cleared and under cultivation:

ALSO,

173 1-2 Acres of Land in two tracts, on the main, adjoining each other, and opposite to the above island, which is likewise of the first quality of up land, and not more than 40 acres cleared. It is well timbered and would suit the purchaser of the Island as a place of residence, and to supply it with wood: The terms of sale will be one third of the purchase money paid at the day of sale, and two annual payments for the remainder. The above land is 30 miles from the Federal City; 22 from Frederick-town, and about four from Leesburg.

Any person inclining to purchase previous to the day of sale, may know the terms by application to the subscriber in Winchester, Virginia, or to Mr. Hezekiah Veatch, who lives about 6 miles from the premises in the state of Maryland, and will shew the land. From the situation of the above lands, they must be an object to any person desirous of farming or planting, as they are situated in a rich neighbourhood, and all their produce can be transported by water to the Federal City, or any other sea port on the Potomac. An indisputable title in fee simple will be given to the purchaser, by the subscriber, who is empowered by the heirs and devisees of Col. Angus M'Donald, late of Frederick county, Virginia.

JAMES TIDBALL.

October 7. 1awgw

Notice.

WANTED to employ A MUSICIAN to instruct 32 boys in the musick of the Drum and Fife. Any person well qualified for this business, will meet with every encouragement and accommodation which the law prescribes, by immediate application to

CHARLES LITTLE, Lieut. Col. Commandant of the 160 R. V. M.

Danby, Fairfax County, September 16, 1800. } 4wep

PURSUANT to a Deed of Trust bearing date on the 10th of July, 1799, and recorded in the County Court of Loudoun, made unto the Subscriber by Frederick Wildbahn, WILL BE SOLD BY THE SUBSCRIBER AT PUBLIC SALE,

to the highest bidder for ready money, on the THIRD *day of October Court next, on the premises,*

A certain Tract or Parcel of Land

lying on the Alexandria Road near Leesburg, containing 26 acres; being conveyed to the said Wildbahn by THADDEUS DULIN, by deed duly recorded in the court aforesaid.

THOMAS JANNEY.

September 13, 1800. eptdf.

THE FREEHOLDERS
OF
FAIRFAX COUNTY

ARE requested to take notice, that an Election for twenty-one ELECTORS for PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT of the United States, will be held at the Court House of the said County, on

Monday the third day of November next,

agreeably to an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, passed the 20th of January, 1800.

JOHN MOSS,
JOHN C. HUNTER,
FRANCIS PEYTON, } Com'rs.

October 3, 1800.

BILLIARDS.

THE subscriber informs the Gentlemen of Alexandria, that he has established a Table at the Ferry, on the upper side of Oxen Creek, and that those who are disposed to favour him with their custom, and at the same time amuse themselves, can come and go across the Potomac, FERRYAGE FREE.

JAMES MOORE.

September 30. 3t.

TO LET,

A large & convenient Store
ON KING STREET,

with two rooms adjoining it, a fire place in each —with a Ware House and Yard.

LIKEWISE

A Dwelling House
On Fairfax Street.

LAWRENCE HOOFF.

Sept. 9.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Mr. Robert Hamilton, to the Subscriber, will be sold at public auction, on the 10th day of October next,

That valuable House & Lot

on the corner of Washington and Prince streets, at present in the tenure of Mr. James Hamilton. The unimproved part of this property will be divided into eight convenient building lots, to accommodate purchasers. Terms of sale—For Notes negotiable in the Bank of Alexandria, with approved indorsers, payable one half in 6, and the balance in 12 months.

JOHN C. HERBERT, Trustee.

Aug. 28.

For Sale.

A VERY likely NEGRO LAD, eighteen years of age: he is an excellent waiter and house servant, and accustomed to the care of horses—he may soon be taught the business of sail making, and possesses a capacity to learn any other trade. He will be sold for cash, produce, or on a liberal credit. Enquire of the Printer.

Aug. 16. eptf

House-keeper Wanted.

TO a person well qualified, and who can bring good recommendations as to character, a liberal salary will be given. Apply to the Printer. Sept. 11.

For Sale by Private Contract,

THE HOUSE & LOT situate on the North side of Prince Street, and East side of Pitt Street, now occupied by Mr. John Livingston—It fronts on Prince Street 49 feet, and extends on Pitt Street 94 feet.

ALSO,

One half of the FERRY from Hunter's wharf to the Maryland shore, with the ferry landing thereto attached. The credits will be liberal. Apply to

Wm. HODGSON.

Aug 23. tf

For Sale,

THE AMERICAN SHIP

PAULINA,

as she arrived from sea; burthen upwards of 181 tons. She is a staunch fast sailing vessel, about three years old, and may be sent to sea at a very small expence. An inventory may be seen, and and terms of sale known, by applying to THOMPSON & VEITCH.

☞ If said ship is not sold in a few days, she will be offered for charter to the West-Indies.

Alex. Sept. 23. eptf

Freight wanted for Boston.

The Sloop MARY, Captain HAYDEN, will sail in a few days for Boston, and will take 400 or 500 bls. of Flour on moderate freight.

For sale on board said Sloop—12,000 *feet lumber, one half clear stuff; E. India Sugars; Brandy in Kegs; Russia Duck; Soap and Cordage.*

For particulars please to enquire of the master on board or to

J. FAXON and CO.

Sept. 4.

CATLETT & MEEKS
HAVE FOR SALE,

At their warehouse, on Union Street, next door to Messrs. J. & T. Vowell's,

300 barrels of Herrings, in prime shipping order
1000 wt of country made powder of a good quality, in kegs
1400 bushels of coarse and fine Salt
8 hhds. and 6 barrels of Molasses,
4 hhds. and 5 barrels of Sugar
8 barrels of Vinegar
8 do. Whiskey
60 Spanish Hides
Coffee in bags
Soap and candles in boxes
A few kegs of butter

Any of the above goods they will barter for Wheat, Flour, Corn, Tobacco, &c. at the market price.

Jane 7.

Shreve and Janney
HAVE FOR SALE ON GOOD TERMS,

At their Store on Union, between Prince and Duke Streets,

Barcelona Brandy of very high proof,
Castile Soap in boxes,
Florence Oil in cases of one doz. each,
China assorted in boxes,
East and West India Sugars,
Very Fresh Hyson Tea,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Soal and Upper Leather,
Men's Coarse and Fine Shoes,
Women's do. do.
Boys' do. do.
Wrapping Paper,
Coarse Salt,
A few barrels Herrings,
Several pieces of Elegant Furniture of different kinds,
And 40 boxes best Havanna Segars.

Sept. 9. eptf

FALL GOODS.

I have for sale on very reasonable terms for cash or approved paper as only

100 bales of coarse [illegible] six generals lately arrived—consisting of [illegible] of the French halfthicks, kerseys, striped [illegible] ever their talents duffil and rose blankets, [illegible] engagement;— plaidings, coloured baizes [illegible] e undertand near ten hose, carpets and carpeting small quantity low pric[illegible]d when she came into sail canvas, No. 1 &

One hundr as mentioned that in the 6, 8, 10, and 20d [illegible] with the Constellation, he nails; English ca[illegible], that he saw her in the brass mounted gra[illegible] his ship was entirely dis. patent ovens, [illegible]ght have been made a prize chimney piece[illegible] the Constellation did not ap. ware, neatly as[illegible] to renew the struggle. do. a variety c[illegible] saddlery, coop[illegible] vels, Rock [illegible]

And also TAS taken up and committed to the Jail superior[illegible] of Alexandria, a negro woman who calls herself WINEY BLASTER, she says she came from Cupid's Creek near the mouth of this River, she is about 40 years of age, low stature. The owner is requested to come prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of as the Law directs. JAMES CAMPBELL, Jailor.

October 9. 1aw

Hewes & Miller
HAVE FOR SALE,

TURK'S ISLAND & Liverpool } SALT.
Loaf, Lump and Brown } SUGARS,
Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong, and Bohea, } TEAS.
West India Rum,
French Brandy,
Whiskey,
Plaister of Paris,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Nutmegs of an excellent quality,

ALSO,

AN INVOICE OF

Superfine Cloths,

2 Bales of Kendal Cottons and
A Trunk of Worsted Hose,

which will be sold at a low advance for Cash or bartered for Flour or Tobacco.

Sept. 16. tf

FALL GOODS.

Campbell Wilson & Co.
Have received by the Snow Elizabeth, Capt. Aitkin, from London,
A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Fall and Winter Goods,

Which they are now opening at their store on King-street.

THEY CONSIST OF

Plains, Kerseys, and Halfthicks,
Costings and Elastic Cloths,
Superfine Cloths and Kerseymeres,
Swansdowns and Flannels,
Blankets and Blanketing.

ALSO,

British Oznaburgs, Canvas,
Irish Linens, Plain and Tambourd Muslins,
Nails of all kinds, and a quantity of London Brown Stout Porter on draught and in bottles.

Alexandria, September 23.

William Oxley and Co.

BEG leave to inform the Public, that they have imported from England, upon the most reasonable terms, per the brig Elizabeth, Capt. Aitkin, the following goods, which are opened and offered for sale

At the House of Mr. B. Ghequiere, next door to Col. Gilpin's, King Street.

Woollen Cloths & Kerseymeres, Point and Rose Blankets, Welch Flannels, Spotted Swan Skins, 7-8 and 9-8 Fancy Callicoes, Muslin and Furniture Calicoes, Calimancoes, Irish Linens, Barcelona and Pullicat Handkerchiefs, Women and Men's Silk, Cotton, and Worsted Hose, Dimities, Marseiles Quiltings, Threads, Sewing Silks, Silk and Scarf Twist, Pins, &c.

ALSO FOR SALE,

10 by 12 & 7 by 9 Window Glass, best London Porter in casks of six dozen each, Figblue, New-York Beef and Pork, &c. &c.

All of which they wish to sell for Cash, approved notes or bonds, flour, &c. And to such persons as can be recommended for punctuality, a liberal credit will be given.

Alex. Sept. 20 eptf

A MORE MINUTE DESCRIPTION OF THE

STOLEN HORSES.

STOLEN, last night, out of a meadow-field belonging to Redmond Byrne, two and a half miles from this city on the Germantown road, two HORSES, one a brown seven years old, about fourteen and a half hands high, heavy and stout made, a long head, low before and a little hollow backed, a short tail and a few white hairs on his forehead; his hoofs are a little broken, he is round built, in good order, and a natural trotter. The other is a dark brown, six years old, about fourteen hands high, he has been hog'd but his mane has grown since, part hangs on each side his neck, the inside of one of his forehoofs is much broken, he has a short tail, round built, and is in good order, without a white hair.

Two hundred dollars reward will be paid for securing the Thief in the jail of this city, and a reasonable and generous reward for the horses only, paid by

REDMOND BYRNE,
No. 37, south Water-Street, or by
JOHN TAGGART,
No. 11, north Water-Street.

Philadelphia, October 1. 10t.

The Columbian Mirror

AND

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE

SERIOUS CONSIDERATIONS

ON THE

ELECTION *of a* PRESIDENT;

ADDRESSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THE

UNITED STATES.

[*Continued.*]

Though there have been ſome infidels whoſe lives appeared to be outwardly regular, occaſioned, it may be, by the conſtitution of body or peculiar reſtraints, yet they have been generally vicious.—It is certain that infidelity leads to licentious manners; and theſe again to the deſtruction of all ſocial order and happineſs. Principles are the fountain which, if corrupted, will ſend forth impure ſtreams. Epicurus, it is ſaid, was exemplary in life; but his doctrine that the ſupreme good of man conſiſted in pleaſure, ruined the morals of the people. His diſciples, taking his words in a groſs ſenſe, placed all their happineſs in bodily pleaſures and debauchery.

Hume was amiable in his manners and ſeems to have been carried away by the pride of philoſophy; but thouſands have embraced his principles as an excuſe for, and an encouragement in their wickedneſs.* Surely when we conſider the principles which have been induſtriouſly circulated in this country, and the hold which they have taken upon the minds of many; the want of ſubordination in families; the diſſipation; the mercenary diſpoſition; the party intereſts, and the party rage; we have juſt occaſion of great alarm.

Inſtead of encouraging in the ſmalleſt degree what would promote and ſyſtematize (if the expreſſion be proper) theſe evils, every virtuous man ought boldly to ſtem the torrent, and to warn aloud his countrymen of the impending danger.—Indifference or deſpondency is ruin. A little longer and it will be too late. The malady will have ſeized the vitals. The whole maſs will be corrupted and diſſolution enſue. Who can tell, whether yet by the union and exertion of the portion of virtue left us, God may cauſe *that we periſh not*.

3. Let me mention one conſideration more of a very ſerious nature, and that is, the diſhonour which would be done to God, and the fear of his diſpleaſure, if an oppoſer of Chriſtianity ſhould be preferred. Were our government not elective, there would be an excuſe for a weak or a bad man beinge xalted to the higheſt place.—But when this depends upon our own choice, the blame muſt reſt entirely upon ourſelves; and the voice of the nation in calling a deiſt to the firſt office muſt be conſtrued into no leſs than rebellion againſt God. What he ſaid reſpecting the Iſraelites when they requeſted a king, he would ſay reſpecting us, "they have rejected me, that I ſhould not reign over them"†

Though there is nothing in the conſtitution to reſtrict our choice, yet the open and warm preference of a manifeſt enemy to the religion of Chriſt, in a Chriſtian nation, would be a

Alexandria, Sept. 24th, 1800.

GLOBE TAVERN.

THE Subſcribers reſpectfully inform the Public in general, and their Friends in particular, that they have opened Tavern in the houſe formerly occupied by Mr. JOHN ABERT, and not long ſince by Mr. PETER KEMP, ſituate at the corner of Fairfax and Cameron Streets, Alexandria.

Having, at a great expence, provided themſelves with the very numerous requiſites for conducting their buſineſs to advantage and the comfortable accommodation of thoſe who may pleaſe to favour them with their cuſtom—particularly with a ſtock of EXCELLENT LIQUORS, attentive and obliging waiters, which with their own perſonal exertions to pleaſe, they flatter themſelves will procure a portion of public countenance, and that patronage which has ever been beſtowed on the deſerving of this town.

A few Gentlemen will be taken as boarders.

JOHN O'NEALE,
ENOCH WARD.

Auguſt 7, 1800.

☞ They are provided with a good ſtable and provender and an honeſt and experienced HOSTLER. 6

the ſource of miſeries. Moſt merciful God! forgive the thought of the heart, to take council together againſt thee, and againſt thine ANNOINTED.

The friends of Mr. Jefferſon may be divided into three claſſes: one who are the more intent upon his election becauſe they believe him to be an infidel; another, who are attached to his political principles, but do not wiſh, on account of his infidelity, to ſee him Preſident; and a third, who are in danger of being deceived and led aſtray by the ſide which they have eſpouſed.

With the firſt, no argument of mine can be expected to prevail. The ſofteſt name which I ſhall receive from them is bigot, zealot, and enthuſiaſt. They will prefer Electors, if they can enſure them, who are infidels; and if Electors themſelves, they will vote for Mr. Jefferſon. To the ſecond claſs nothing need be ſaid, for they feel, and will do their duty. It is with the third and laſt claſs I would reaſon a little, in the moſt ſolemn, affectionate, and earneſt manner.

Do you believe that Mr. Jefferſon is an oppoſer of divine revelation? Can any doubt remain in your minds after the evidence which has been produced? Or have you only a bare ſuſpicion of him? Then you ought not to promote his election.—Conſcience is not ſafe, while there is a doubt or ſuſpicion. Do you admit the remoteſt danger of the conſequences which have been pointed out? Why then would you chooſe him? Where is the neceſſity of any riſk at all? Are there not other characters againſt whom there are not the ſame objections, and who are qualified to adminiſter the government? Do not apprehend me to be an advocate for the other candidates.‡ At the ſame time I will ſay nothing againſt them.

They are, I have reaſon to believe, irreproachable. But there are many others, and you know that there are, who would fill the office of Preſident with reputation and uſefulneſs. Neceſſity, therefore, you cannot plead; and I will venture it as my ſerious opinion, that rather than be inſtrumental in the election of Mr. Jefferſon, it would be more acceptable to God, and beneficial to the intereſts of your country, to throw away your vote.

Do you ſay that there has long been a complaint againſt the meaſures of government? we wiſh to make a change; and at any rate, there can be no harm in trying other men? Be it ſo. But let your choice be wiſe and prudent. Have a regard for the honor of God, and the welfare of your country. Beware of approaching near to a ſurrender of judgment and conſcience to any political views.

Some time hereafter you will thank me for what I am now going to ſay, and pronounce it to be a ſalutary truth. At preſent you will hardly bear it. If Mr. Jefferſon ſhould be the preſident, and ſhould adminiſter the government with the higheſt political wiſdom, your complaints will be as numerous and as grevious, in the ſpace of a ſhort time, as they are now.—It never has been, never will be, and never can be otherwiſe in the preſent ſtate of human affairs. Mankind are impatient under juſt government. The *outs* murmur againſt the *ins*. All the expectants of office cannot be gratified. The greater part, change ever ſo often, muſt be wofully diſappointed. "Party is the madneſs of many for the gain of few."—"The gameſter always complains that the cards are badly ſhuffled until he gets a good hand."

You may hear, as uſual, many ſtories Alexandria, and much abuſe. You may

DOCTRINE of Chriſt aſſailed. You BEING perſuaded facts which I have ſtated deſerve of Alexandria preſented. If admitted, ſome has ſeveral in this Tureties for Mr. Jefferſon, tiſe phyſic. nterfere with religious

Having ſtudied midwife not to depend upon that celebrated profeſſo mſelves be bankrupts practiſed a conſiderable time ſeek to banter you ſter Lying-In Hoſpital, be ſcruples, and if opportunities of acquiring an you ſtrong aſſu. ledge of the ich you cannot

DISEASES of WOMEN & which, with 18 years practice in duces him to flatter himſelf that he will *do*, to juſtify any confidence with infidel? then be favored by the ladies of Alexandria betraying

M. T. C. Floyd's new Me can war. King Street. I beg you muſt be ought hoſe

To Let,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE on Fairfax Street, oppoſite the Globe Tavern, now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. STIER. It is in good tenantable order, with a ſtable for three horſes, and a paved yard. For terms apply to

JOHN WHITE,
Corner of Fairfax & Cameron Streets.

Auguſt 28.

And in Jeſus Chriſt, his only begotten Son, our Lord." Can the miniſters of the goſpel, who are jealous for the glory of God, and the people to whom Chriſt is precious, require and expect leſs?—You will hear it ſaid, that whatever may be the character of Mr. Jefferſon, he is no worſe than many of thoſe who cenſure him.

Were this true, it would not excuſe his election. To chooſe a bad man becauſe others are bad, can never be a ſufficient reaſon, unleſs all are equally bad. That we have no unexceptionable characters, I aver is not true. Beſides it is not true that Mr. Jefferſon is as good as is oppoſents, in the ſenſe in which it ought to be taken. Though a man profeſſing Chriſtianity may be as immoral in his conduct as a man profeſſing infidelity, yet who of theſe two is the beſt man to put into a place of high truſt and extenſive influence, is totally of a different queſtion.

I contend that the man profeſſing chriſtianity is infinitely ſafer; and that Chriſtians cannot, conſiſtently with the dictates of their conſcience, and the obligations which they owe to their Divine Redeemer, voluntarily chooſe any other. The profeſſion will have great weight with the community; it will, more or leſs, reſtrain the man himſelf, and may operate in time to the entire reformation of his life. But on the infidel we have no hold. In what way will you bind him who has broken the bands of religion aſunder and caſt away its cords from him.

[*To be concluded in the next.*]

BOSTON, OCTOBER 1.

Yeſterday arrived at Salem, the ſhip Friendſhip, Capt. Williams, 34 days; and at this port the Galen, Capt. Hinckley, in 30—both from London.—By theſe arrivals we have received papers to the 27th Auguſt—nine days later than by the Superb. But they do not contain many articles of real intelligence. Their contents we are obliged this day, to confine in the following ſummary.

RUSSIA. Several Gazettes ſtate. (ſays a Paris paper of Aug. 29,) that 80,000 Ruſſians are about to croſs the Viſtula to proceed towards the Auſtrian ſtates. It conſiſts of four grand diviſions, each of 20,000 men, of which a third are cavalry. Prince Pancration, commander in chief. A ſecond army forming in Lithuania. A proſpect of an accommodation, or better underſtanding between Ruſſia and Auſtria.

DENMARK. Lord Whitworth was at Copenhagen on the 11th Auguſt; had had ſeveral conferences with Count Bernſtoff, Notwithſtanding the Britiſh had captured ſeveral Danes in the Elbe, the ſending a conſiderable fleet into the North Sea, &c. a proſpect of peaceably terminating differences is entertained.

PORTUGAL is threatened with an army of 60,000 men in 60 days, unleſs a tribute of one million and a quarter ſterling, be paid. Perhaps Moreau, who has been ſent for to Paris, by the chief conſul, is to execute the orders. Theſe reports have excited no inconſiderable uneaſy ſenſations in London.

FRANCE and AUSTRIA. The ſudden return of citizen Duroc to Paris, on the 20th of Auguſt—the depreſſion of the French funds ſubſequent to it, &c. ſeem to indicate, that a peace cannot yet be adjuſted. The demands of the French it is ſaid are exorbitant.

Immenſe warlike preparations are going forward—6,000 men, part of a new French Army of Reſerve, are arrived at Lauſanne. A new French army will be formed in Tyrol, to be placed under the command of Gen. Maſſena, who is ſucceeded in Italy by Gen Brune. Another army of 60,000 [a new "army of England"] is to be formed at Amiens, to execute as Carnot ſays "vaſt projects."—There has been an extraordinary levy of 40,000 horſes. The greateſt activity is employed in demoliſhing the caſtle of Milan, and the fortifications of Turin, Ceva, Coni, and Tortona. The circle of Franconia is laid under contribution of millions livres—Ratiſbon of 400,000; to be paid under pain of military execution.

On the ſeveral Britiſh expeditions we find nothing detailed. The Britiſh however never appeared more active in equipping every ſhip for ſea.

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 3.

Capt ſeems from the papers by the Brandy. Weſt Miller, arrived yeſterday from Gree Sept

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neck, bringing dates to Auguſt 30, viz.

The complexion of the political affairs in Europe appears to have taken a conſiderable CHANGE.

Pruſſia, diſclaims all intention of entering into the armed neutrality which has been talked of. She denies any intention of acting but through the medium of negociation; or of having any deſign but to promote a general pacification.

The Paris papers inform us that Ruſſia expreſſes great diſſatisfaction with France on account of her conqueſts on the Rhine, and that the beſt underſtanding prevails between the two Imperial Courts: That of Peterſburgh takes a lively intereſt in the affairs of Germany. Corroborative of the above, we obſerve that the emperor Paul has an army of 80,000 men, which approaches more and more the frontiers of Germany.

The Danes have ſuſpended their intercourſe with England, and the Engliſh having reſolved to "ſtrike," have ſent admiral Dickſon it is ſuppoſed to attack M. Cronberg, an important place, where the duties of the Sound are collected, and which guards the entrance to the country—It is 15 miles from Copenhagen, and has been taken two or three times by the Swedes.

Citizen Duroc has returned from Vienna. The reſult of his miſſion was not yet publiſhed. The fear, however, of its unfortunate termination has produced a "remarkable declenſion" in the French funds.

Ireland does not appear to be entirely rid of Banditti, who commit partial but horrible cruelties.

Switzerland is torn by inteſtine factions on account of her recent change of Conſtitution. Some of the important members of the old Legiſlature, it ſeems, objected to this change, held regular ſeſſions and have outlawed the new government.

LONDON, AUGUST 25.

The Court of Peterſburgh, letters from Hamburg ſay, is very much diſſatisfied with the conduct of the French in the Dutchy of Wirtemberg, and attaches more importance to it than even to the poſſeſſion of Malta;—while Pruſſia is alarmed at the conqueſts of the French in Germany, and diſpleaſed at their treatment of the elector Bavaria. Therefore one of two things muſt happen, either Bonaparte muſt make a moderate peace, or if his ambition induce him to continue the war, it will be more dreadful than ever next ſpring.

The French Miniſter Bourgoing ſet out from Hamburgh to Copenhagen, on the 17th in order to be preſent during Lord Whitworth's Negociation.

An article from Copenhagen, dated Auguſt 12, ſays, "Lord Whitworth is arrived from Elſineur.

"Before his arrival our Government ſent off diſpatches to Peterſburgh by a courier, who proceeded in the greateſt haſte through Sweden, and duplicates of them were alſo ſent off by a ſwift ſailing ſchooner.

We lament to have to ſtate, that the Lord Clive, in her paſſage from China, which ſhe left the 5th November; fell in with, and on the 20th December was captured off Cheduba by the Conſtance French privateer, of 26 braſs 12 pounders, and 150 men. The Lord Clive had on board a cargo worth 80,000 dollars.

Since the channel fleet has been under the command of Lord St. Vincent, the Road of Breſt has never been ſo completely blockaded. We are informed by the late diſpatches that from the month of May, not a ſingle veſſel has entered that port. Yet Breſt, ſituated at the extremity of Britanny, a ſterile province, and in the moſt barren part of it, can only procure proviſions by ſea. We find, in conſequence, that the greateſt ſcarcity prevails here, both in the town and on board the ſhips, the crews of which are in want of every thing, eſpecially wine and brandy.

AUGUST 27.

Capt. Duval, of the navy, arrived yeſterday at the admiralty, with diſpatches from Lord Whitworth at Copenhagen. There was a council of his Majeſty's miniſters on the occaſion, conſiſting of the Duke of Portland, Earls Chatham, Spencer, and Liverpool, Lord Grenville, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Dundas. The deliberations laſted from eleven to four in the afternoon. Captain Duval left town laſt night with the reſult of the council, to admiral Dickſon, to be forwarded for Lord Whitworth.

This morning were received Paris papers to the 25th inſtant, which were obtained by a Gravesend paſſage veſſel that arrived at Dover on Monday night. A paper of the 23d. mentions the intended journey of the King of Pruſſia into Sileſia. On the ſubject of peace we find but one paragraph in the Clef du Cabinet—"It is ſaid (ſays this Journal) that the preliminaries of peace are ſigned; and among other articles, one is quoted, which ſtates that the belligerent powers ſhall remain maſters in Italy of their mutual conqueſts."

Yeſterday a rumour was very prevalent in the city, of freſh overtures for peace having been made to this country, by the Chief Conſul. The funds, which had fallen in the morning, roſe towards the cloſe of the day about one per cent. and conſiderable purchaſes were made. We have not learnt that any meſſenger has arrived directly from the chief conſul, but ſome advices from France were, we believe, received by government on Sunday, and a flag of truce with diſpatches ſailed from Dover for Calais yeſterday.

We underſtand alſo, that government received diſpatches yeſterday from Vienna, dated the 5th inſt. containing the anſwer of the Chief Conſul, to the diſpatches which the Auſtrian government, after the receipt of the determination of the Court of London, tranſmitted to Paris. In this anſwer, Buonaparte has expreſſed a willingneſs to treat with Great Britain and Auſtria jointly. Upon theſe diſpatches a cabinet council was held, and it is probable that a negociation between the three powers may take place immediately.

According to the advices received yeſterday, by Mr. Baſilico, the meſſenger who brought diſpatches from Conſtantinople, as well as Vienna, there is reaſon to believe that General Kleber was murdered, as has been before reported.

An expreſs has been received at the Admiralty from Cork, which announces the ſailing of ten men of war, and four armed ſhips, with troops on board, on Friday laſt, to join the reſt of the armament engaged on an expedition, the object of which is ſtill kept a profound ſecret.

By accounts from the Grand Fleet, we find that one of the tranſports ſailing badly, did not arrive off Uſhant till all the others were gone from the fleet—in conſequence of which an order was given for the ſingle tranſport to repair off Dettelle immediately; from this it is evident, that although that may not be the place of attack, it is, it moſt certainly is the place of rendezvous. The reſult of all the reports is, that Belle-Iſle is the object of the expedition.

PARIS, AUGUST 19.

At the opening of the campaign the effective forces of Auſtria amounted to 380,000 men. They are not now 300,000 in ſpite of the recruits they have received. Deſertion is prevalent; more than 15,000 deſerters have gone to Pruſſia to offer their ſervices.

The extraordinary levy of horſes has already produced above 42,000 though 40,000 was the number originally propoſed.

The Senate of Hamburgh has implored the mediation of the King of Pruſſia on the ſubject of the arreſt of the authors of the *Cenſor*, as they did in the caſe of Napper Tandy. The King anſwered, that the point did not concern the armed Neutrality, and he would not interfere.

General Berthier, left Paris for Madrid this morning. His miſſion is ſaid to be of great importance to both countries.

AUGUST 21.

Citizen Duroc arriped yesterday at half past five o'clock, from Vienna. Not finding Buonaparte at the Conſular Palace, he inſtantly changed his horſes and carriage, and ſet off for Malmaiſon. Nothing is known of the ſucceſs of his miſſion, but his courier being interrogated by ſome curious perſons, replied as he went along, Good news! Good news!"

BERLIN, AUGUST 7.

The report for ſome time paſt in circulation, that Ruſſia and Pruſſia would have recourſe to armed mediation, for the purpoſe of re eſtabliſhing tranquility, is deſtitute of foundation. Exertions are certain, by made by our Court in conjunction with that of Petersburg, to induce the belligerent powers to conclude a peace that will reſtore, as far as poſſible, the balance of Europe; but thoſe exertions do not exceed the medium of negociation.

Alexandria, October 9.

Number of deaths at Baltimore for 24 hours ending laſt Tueſday morning—11 Adults and 1 Child.

A Salem paper of 30th ult. ſays, "a fire took place, on Saturday afternoon, on board a ſchooner laying at Union Wharf, owned and commanded by Capt. Silver, ready to ſail with a full freight for Alexandria. It was occaſioned by the unheading of a barrel of rum, which dropping among ſome caſks of lime ſet it on fire. Generous exertions were made by the inhabitants to extinguiſh it; but it was of ſuch a nature that it could not be effected till conſiderable of the property was deſtroyed. It is to be hoped, however, that as it belonged to various freighters, the loſs will not fall heavily on any individual.

Schooner Diligence (ſays a Boſton paper of September 30) has arrived at Portſmouth from Halifax. She was taken on her paſſage from Martinique homeward, carried into Halifax and condemned.—The Captain bought her again. Left there brig Berkley of Boſton; and ſchooner Sukey of Salem, libelled. No captures, not already known, are mentioned. Moſt of the veſſels recently carried in, have been condemned.

From the Waſhington Federaliſt of Oct. 7.

Yeſterday the Election of Members to ſerve in the next General Aſſembly for the ſtate of Maryland commenced.

Intelligence from thoſe beſt able to judge of the reſult of this election, inſures a belief that the Federal Republican Candidates will be returned generally. Relying on ſuch information, we augur well to the federal cauſe, and boldly look forward to the future proſperity and happineſs of our country. We ſhall endeavor to obtain a ſtatement of the different returns, that the public may know the iſſue of this all important election, as early as poſſible.

State of the poll taken at George Town, one of the five diſtricts in Montgomery county.

FEDERAL.	
R. P. M'Gruder	178
Thomas Beall (of George)	182
Thomas Davis	178
Hezekiah Veatch	179
ANTIFED.	
George Riley	160
Daniel Reiſtzel	164
John T. Maſon	158
Edward Burgeſs, Junr.	158

From Montgomery court-houſe we hear, that the foremoſt Anti. was 8 votes behind the loweſt Federal candidate. And from the other three diſtricts a great majority may be relied on.

State of the Poll at Bladenſburg, Prince Georges County.

FEDERAL.		ANTI FEDERAL.	
Addiſon,	216	Walter Bowie,	217
Cramphin	270	Duchett,	220
Sommerville,	258	William Baker,	213
Marbury,	258	Wood,	204
Total,	1002		854

At Piſcataway, (Prince George's county) at 3 o'clock yeſterday, 510 votes were taken, out of which the Anti's got only 70.

From the three other diſtricts of Prince George's county, we have authority for counting on a very large majority indeed.

MARTINSBURG, OCTOBER 1.

At a meeting of a reſpectable number of the inhabitants of Shepherds Town and its vicinity in the County of Berkeley and State of Virginia, on the occaſion of Major General CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY's departure from ſaid Town, where he has reſided near twelve months laſt paſt.

Reſolved unanimously, that it be communicated to General Pinckney as the ſenſe of this meeting, that we duly appreciate, and have a grateful ſenſe of the important ſervices which he has rendered to theſe United States, both in the Cabinet and in the Field.

That we never can forget the intrepidity and wiſdom diſplayed by him in his miſſion to France, wherein he maintained the dignity of an American Ambaſſador under circumſtances the moſt critical and perilous; and baffled all the intrigues of the French Government.

That his whole deportment during his reſidence here, both as Major General of the army, and as a private Gentleman, has met with our entire approbation.

That the promptitude and fidelity with which he has executed the various high truſts that have been committed to him, are ſufficient pledges to us, that in the hour of danger which tries Men's Souls, our Pinckney will be among the firſt to aſſiſt and defend the rights of his country.—That our beſt wiſhes attend him both here and hereafter, and that we bid him an affectionate farewell.

Ordered, That John Baker, Thomas B. Evans and Henry Piercy, Gentlemen, be a Committee to wait on Gen. Pinckney with a copy of theſe reſolutions.

Atteſt,
JOHN KEARSLEY, *Sec'y*
September 25, 1800.

Whereupon the General returned the following Anſwer:

GENTLEMEN,

I return you my moſt ſincere and grateful acknowledgements for the polite attention and hoſpitality you have ſhewn me during my reſidence in this place, and for the preſent teſtimony of your friendſhip and eſteem. The approbation of his countrymen is the higheſt reward a citizen can receive for his endeavours to ſerve them; and that you are pleaſed to think well of my attempts to diſcharge my duty to the public, in the offices and truſts with which I have been honoured, is highly flattering to my feelings.

I ſhall ever with the greateſt ſatisfaction reflect on the friendly intercourſe and cordial harmony that ſubſiſted between the Citizens and Military during the time part of the late army were cantoned near Harper's Ferry, and your good offices and kindneſs to us all, are deeply imprinted on my memory, and on that of my late comrades.

Permit me, Gentlemen, to reciprocate your kind wiſhes, and earneſtly to pray that each individual of you, may be ſucceſsful and happy.

CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY.

KINGSTON, (JAM.) AUGUST 29.

Late on Wedneſday evening arrived at Port Royal his Majeſty's ſhip La Seine Captain Milne, having in tow the French frigate La Vengeance, captain Pitot, of 50 guns her prize. We have not been able to learn any particulars from an authentic quarter concerning the engagement, but the following we belive may be depended on.—Intelligence having been received that La Vengeance was about to ſail from Curracoa for France, La Leine was ordered to ſea to meet her if poſſible; ſhe left Port Royal on the 21ſt ult. and on the morning of the 20th inſt. was lucky enough to diſcover her when ſhe gave her chace, and came up with her about midnight, when a ſmart action took place, that laſted an hour; La Vengeance then bore away, and La Seine again came up with her early on the morning of the 21ſt, and kept up a running fight until 9 o'clock when ſhe came up cloſe upon her quarter and engaged her at piſtol ſhot for near three hours, when ſhe ſtruck; her mizen and foremaſts were carried away in the action, and the main maſt ſo much wounded that it fell overboard two days after.

The conflict was conteſted with the greateſt obſtinacy on both ſides, and it was not untill ſhe was a perfect wreck that La Vengance ſtruck—The loſs on on board Seine, amounts to 13 killed, one of whom is Mr. Milne, 2d. lieutenant, and 29 wonnded—The French frigate out of a complement of 453 has only brought into port 291 men—On board La Vengence were five or ſix generals and ſeveral other officers of the French Army, who aſſiſted wherever their talents could be of uſe during the engagement.—La Vengeance had, we underſtand near ten feet water in her hold when ſhe came into Port Royal.

Capt. Petot has mentioned that in the action he had with the Conſtellation, he ſtruck 3 times, that he ſaw her in the morning when his ſhip was entirely diſmaſted and might have been made a prize of, but that the Conſtellation did not appear anxious to renew the ſtruggle.

WAS taken up and committed to the Jail of Alexandria, a negro woman who calls herſelf WINEY BLASTER, ſhe ſays ſhe came from Cupid's Creek near the mouth of this River, ſhe is about 40 years of age, low ſtature. The owner is requeſted to come prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be diſpoſed of as the Law directs. JAMES CAMPBELL, Jailor.
October 9. 1aw

Military Notices.

The Officers and Privates of the 106th regiment of Militia will take notice, that there will be a Company Muſter on Saturday the 11th October, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Cricket Ground.—To be armed, &c. as the law directs.

By Order.
JOHN A. STEWART,
Adjutant.
October 9.

The members of Capt. Summers's Company of Militia are hereby notified, that the Regular Muſter takes place at three o'clock P. M. on Saturday next at the Cricket Ground, when each man is to attend armed and accoutred as the law directs.
JAMES MACGUIRE,
Enſign.
October 9.

The members of Capt. Faxon's Company of Militia are hereby notified, that the Regular Muſter takes place at 3 o'clock P. M. on Saturday next at the Cricket Ground when each man is to attend armed and accoutred as the law directs.
LAWRENCE HOOFF, Jun.
Enſign.
October 9.

Public Vendue.

TO MORROW,
At 10 o'clock will be ſold at the Vendue-Store,

Sugar in hhds. and bls.

Loaf Sugar in lots,
Port Wine in quarter caſks,
Malaga Wine in do.
Tobacco in kegs,
Hardware aſſorted in Boxes,
Sole Leather,
Mahogany Chairs, &c. &c.
Likewiſe a General Aſſortment of

DRY GOODS.

CONSISTING OF

Superfine and ſecond broad Cloths, Caſſimeres, Flannels, Swanſkins, Roſe and Point Blankets, Worſted and Thread Stockings, Iriſh Linens, Checks, coloured Threads, Chintzes and Callicoes, tambour'd lappette and plain Muſſlins, &c. &c.

And a number of other ARTICLES.
P G. MARSTELLER.
October 9.

On Saturday next, at half three o'clock, will be let on the premiſes,
ON A GROUND RENT FOR EVER,

3 handſome Lots of Ground,

Situate on Waſhington and Duke Streets, near Capt. Harpers's.
P. G. MARSTELLER.
October 7.

Sales by Auction.

On MONDAY next,
At ten o'clock, WILL BE SOLD, *at our Auction Room on Union Street,*

Molaſſes in hhds.
Malaga wine in pipes and qr. caſks
Loaf and Brown Sugars,
Soap in Boxes,
Starch and Limes in barrels,
India China in boxes,
Gold and Silver Watches,
Together with a great variety of

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE,

Iriſh Linens, Muſlins, Humhums, Printed Handkerchiefs and Shawls, Blankets, Half-thicks, Silk Coverlids, and a variety of other articles.

HENRY & THOMAS MOORE,
October 9. Auctioneers.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward!

A MORE MINUTE DESCRIPTION
OF THE
STOLEN HORSES.

STOLEN, laſt night, out of a meadow-field belonging to Redmond Byrne, two and a half miles from this city on the Germantown road, two HORSES, one a brown ſeven years old, about fourteen and a half hands high, heavy and ſtout made, a long head, low before and a little hollow backed, a ſhort tail and a few white hairs on his forehead; his hoofs are a little broken, he is round built, in good order, and a natural trotter. The other is a dark brown, ſix years old, about fourteen hands high, he has been hog'd but his main has grown ſince, part hangs on each ſide his neck, the inſide of one of his forehoofs is much broken, he has a ſhort tail, round built, and is in good order, without a white hair.

Two hundred dollars reward will be paid for ſecuring the Thief in the jail of this city, and a reaſonable and generous reward for the horſes only, paid by

REDMOND BYRNE,
No. 37, ſouth Water-Street, or by
JOHN TAGGART,
No. 11, north Water-Street.
Philadelphia, October 1. 10t.

[BY DESIRE.]

"At a meeting of a number of Republican citi-
"zens on Friday evening, the subsequent no-
"tice was directed to be published.

THOSE citizens of the Town of Alexandria and of the county of Fairfax, who think that the National and Republican interests of our country will be greatly promoted by the election of Thomas Jefferson, as President of the United States, are respectfully invited to assemble at the court-house of the Corporation on Thursday next, at five o'clock in the Evening. The warm interest which is universally felt, on the event of this election sufficiently evinces its importance. Those who sincerely think that the preservation of a republican and respectable government, is in any degree involved in the event, are bound by conscience and duty to advance by the most effectual means the election of that candidate, whose character and talents are best calculated to promote so great an object.

The intention of the meeting now proposed is to adopt the most proper measures for justifying to the world, and for impressing an honest conviction of the truth of those opinions which deem Mr. Jefferson, the most worthy of the confidence of Republicans and Americans."

AS I intend shortly to leave this State for a few months, I think it necessary to give notice, that the business in which I have been engaged since my residence in the town of Alexandria, was carried on by me for the benefit of ABRAHAM MANN & Co. and I request all those who are in any manner indebted to me, to make their payments to Mr. WILLIAM OXLEY, who is duly authorized as well by Abraham Mann & Co. as myself, to settle the business carried on by me fine my residence in this place.

JOHN RIDLEY.

Alex. September 28, 1800. tf

Fairfax ss. *August Term* 1800.

Joseph Mandeville and Robert Brown Jamesson, lately trading under the firm of Mandeville & Jamesson, Complainants. } In Chancery.

against

John Skyrin, John Janney, & John Foster, Defendants.

THE Defendant John Skyrin not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that he is no inhabitant of this commonwealth, on the motion of the said complainants, by their counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendant, John Skyrin, do appear here on the first of November court next and answer the bill of the complainants, and that the said defendants, John Janney and John Foster, no not pay, convey away, or secrete any of the monies, debts, or effects of the said defendant, John Skyrin, in their hands owing or belonging, until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published in one of the Alexandria newspapers for two months successively, and at the front door of the court house of this county.

A Copy—Test

G. DENEALE, C. F. C.

Prince William County Court,
July 7, 1800.

William Wilson, Plaintiff, against Wm. B. Magruder & James Lorimer, Def'ts } In Ch'ry.

THE Defendant, Magruder, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the Act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the said William B. Magruder is not an inhabitant of this state—on the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant, Magruder, do appear here on the first day of the next October Court, to answer the bill of the complainant; and that the defendant, Lorimer, and all others residing in this state, indebted to or having any of the said Magruder's effects in their hands, do not pay, convey away, or secrete any such debt or effects, until the further order or decree of this Court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the newspapers published in the town of Alexandria, for two months successively, and at the front door of the Court House of this County.

A Copy—Teste

JOHN WILLIAMS, Clk.

Mr. Marshall

PROPOSES on the first day of October to open a MUSIC SCHOOL for young ladies on the following terms:

Four Dollars a month without entrance money; eight lessons to be given in the month—days of tuition, Tuesdays and Fridays.

In the intermediate days, the room will be kept open and such of his pupils as may choose to pay the additional sum of two dollars per month, shall be permitted to practise at all times. By this arrangement, parents will have an opportunity in a few months, of judging of the taste and capacity of their children for the attainment of this elegant accomplishment, without having previously incurred the expence of an instrument.

N. B. A room is provided in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Wise, opposite to M'Knight's Tavern. 3t

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Lands for Sale, or exchange for other Property.

SEVEN hundred and eighty-eight acres in the county of Hampshire, on the waters of Great Cape Capon, about 20 miles from the Warm Springs, and 30 from Winchester.—This land is full of wood, oak and Pine Timber. Two excellent farms may be made, with 30 to 50 acres of bottom, and rich high lands to each; and in the heart of the timber there is a fine seat for a saw-mill. Capt. Daniel Rice will shew the lands.

Three thousand eight hundred and forty-five acres in the county of Ohio, on the waters of Grave and Fish creeks, near the river Ohio, and about 80 miles below Pittsburg. Some of these lands are very good, with considerable quantities of rich bottom, and plenty of excellent timber. Robert Woods, Esq. the Surveyor of that county, will shew these lands.

One hundred seventy six and three-fourths acres, within three miles of the Warm Springs, upon Great Cape-Capon, near its mouth, and within ¼ of a mile of the River Potomak. This land has about 70 to 80 acres of rich bottom, mostly in cultivation, with 274 fine *sugar trees* on it; from which, I am informed, there may be made 3000lb. of good sugar annually. There is also a seat for grist and saw mills on it, equal to any in that neighbourhood, and upon a never failing stream of water. The upland is rich, with plenty of timber, and part under cultivation. This farm is well improved with a good orchard, houses and fencing, and rented last year for produce equal to sixty pounds per an. Mr. Joseph Butler, at the Warm Springs, will shew it. I will sell all, or any of the above lands for cash, or upon credit, or take in exchange for them lands in Fairfax County, or Lots of land in the town of Alexandria, or the city of Washington.

R. T. HOOE.

Jan. 25. 1800. tf

Milford for Sale,

THIS MILL is situated about 5¼ miles from Alexandria, on Holmes's Run, a constant stream, she is in good order for manufacturing grain, has a pair of excellent Burr Stones, and a pair of Cullens, a good bolting cloth, screen, elevators, hopper-boy, &c. there is but one water wheel up at present, another new one framed and ready to put up, the burr stone can grind 30,000 bushells of wheat in the year, there is on the premises a good log house, meat house, stable and cabbin, with the improvements is 44 acres of land mostly in wood, the whole in fee simple. This Mill is well situated for the purchase of produce, being about three quarters of a mile from each of the turnpike roads leading to the westward. If required a credit will be given for a considerable part of the purchase money, if not sold before the 10th of October next, it will be offered for sale on that day at the Coffee house in Alexandria and terms made known.

ROBERT ALLISON.

Sept. 13.

For Sale,

A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND on the Pignut Ridge, containing 363½ acres; great part of which is excellent meadow ground. Its situation and conveniences are inferior to few. Distance from Alexandria, 45 miles; from the City of Washington, 40; and 30 from Dumfries. There are two very valuable merchant mills within half a mile of this plantation, one of which may be bought on reasonabble terms.

Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, within three miles of Northumberland Court House, state of Virginia.

RICHARD M. BALL.

P. S. The gentleman who rents the place this year, will put seed in the ground the ensuing fall, if required, upon reasonable terms.

July 1. 12aft30S.

Doctor T. Flloyd

BEGS permission to inform the inhabitants of Alexandria and its vicinity, that he has settled in this Town, and intends to practise physic.

Having studied midwifery in London, under that celebrated professor, Dr. Leake, and practised a considerable time in the Westminster Lying-In Hospital, he has had uncommon opportunities of acquiring an intimate knowledge of the

DISEASES of WOMEN & CHILDREN, which, with 18 years practice in America, induces him to flatter himself that he shall be able to justify any confidence with which he may be favored by the ladies of Alexandria.

M. T. C. Flloyd's new Medicine Store King Street. August 9.

TO BE RENTED,

THAT large and commodious HOUSE on Fairfax Street, at present in the possession of Mr. Archibald M'Call. This house is well calculated for the accommodation of a large family, having four good rooms and a garret, together with a good cellar. Adjoining the main building is a large Brick Kitchen, with two well-finished rooms over it. There are also a smoak-house, stable and carriage-house on the lot, and a pump of good water.—It has the advantage of some vacant ground, which may be converted into a garden. Possession will be given the 15th day of July next. For terms apply to William Herbert, in the Town of Alexandria, or to the Subscriber, at Chestnut Hill.

CATHARINE BROWN.

April 29.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Robert Alexander, James Piercy, George Bobst and William Johnston, pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of Virginia for the relief of insolvent debtors, conveyed to me as High Sheriff of Fairfax County, sundry property for the purpose of satisfying and paying the several debts wherewith they stood charged in execution, I shall pursuant to the act of Assembly in such cases made and provided, proceed to sell for ready cash, at Mr. John Gadsby's Tavern, in the town of Alexandria, on the 9th day of October next,

All the said Robert Alexander's interest in sundry tracts of Land and personal property contained in his schedule filed in the Clerk's Office of said county.

ALSO,

All the interest of the said James Piercy in the property contained in his schedule, filed with the Clerk aforesaid.

ALSO,

All the interest of the said George Bobst to the property contained in his schedule filed with the Clerk aforesaid.

AND ALSO,

On the first day of next Court to be held for said county, will be sold, at the Court House, for ready cash, all the interest of the said William Johnson to the property contained in his Schedule filed with the clerk aforesaid; reference being had to the several Schedules, will more fully appear.

WILLIAM DENEALE, Sheriff.

September 20, 1800.

NOTICE

IS given to the Public, to caution all persons from purchasing the property advertised by the Sheriff in the name of James Piercy, and now in the hands of John Janney—the same being mortgaged to James Ray, by James Piercy, as may be seen by the deeds filed with the Clerk, which property was by James Ray secured to Alexander Kerr, long before the surrender of James Piercy's effects, who has attached the same in consequence.

Alexandria, Sept. 24th, 1800.

TO LET,

That large and convenient Warehouse, on the lower end of King street, formerly occupied by Mr. Ridley. For terms apply to A. C. CAZENOVE,

Who has just received

A fresh Assortment of silk

and kid Gloves, of the longest kind; white, black, blue, yellow, and flesh coloured crapes; French cambrick, bandanno handkerchiefs, German Oznaburgs, Bretagnes, &c. &c.

Sept. 11.

A School Master,

WHO is capable of instructing youth in READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, and the practical Branches of the Mathematics, is willing to embrace an establishment in the country where he gets a small place of 4 or 5 acres with convenience for his family. He will be found complete in his profession, and can produce recommendations from gentlemen of the first character on the continent.

Letters post paid directed to A. B. C. to be left at the post officice Berry Ville (formerly Battle Town) will be attended to.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY, on the 31st of August, two Negro men by the names of GEORGE and BOSTON, brothers. George is a black well set man, aged 27 years, about 5 feet 4 inches high, talkative and fond of liquor. Boston is a spair made man, yellow complexion, aged 24 years, artfull, very talkative, and about 5 feet 6 inches high. They each had on homespun linen; as to their other clothes they may vary, as each of them had a variety. Whoever takes up the said Negroes and secures them in any jail, so that I get them again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, if brought home to the subscriber, living in Fairfax county, Virginia, near the Great Falls of Potomac.

THOMAS FINCH.

N. B. All masters of vessels, and others, are forewarned from harbouring or carrying them off at their peril.

JUST RECEIVED

Dawsit's Black Writing Ink,

And sold one Dollar per bottle at the subscriber's new Medicine and Apothecary's Store, upper end of King street.

FOR about nine month's past this valuable Ink has been used in Charleston, S. C. by the Branch Bank, the Treasury of the state, the different offices of the City Corporation, as well as by many of the principal merchants, and has justly acquired a degree of celebrity, not yet attached to other imported ink.

It does not so readily foul the ink stand as most inks now in use; flows from the pen, and produces a strong black mark, as permanent as the paper on which it is wrote, and cannot be discharged by water or acids.

The subscriber can therefore, with confidence, recommend it to the public offices, the gentlemen of the bar, merchants and all others whose writing is matter of record.

Aug. 16 M. T. C. FFLOYD.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Thursday, the 23d day of October next will be sold on the premises, for ready Cash,

THE PLANTATION

Whereon Mr. John Ward now lives, together with five NEGROES, (servants for a term of years) a Waggon and team of Horses, Stock of Cattle, Farming Utensils, &c. &c.

This Tract contains 200 acres or upwards, adjoins the lands of William Fitzhugh, Esq. and is about 10 miles from Alexandria, on the road leading from thence to Occoquan Mills.

At the same time and place will be sold, a Lease for

100 Acres of Land,

(subject to an annual rent of 654lb. Transfer Tobacco) whereon is a small MILL, running two pair of stones, on a never failing stream, and in a good neighbourhood for country custom.

The whole or any part of the above property may be purchased by private sale. Should this occur, timely notice will be given. For terms apply to the subscriber in Alexandria, or to Mr. Nathaniel Ellicott, at the Occoquan Mills—either of whom will shew the premises.

ENOCH WARD.

Alex. Aug. 28.

WAS committed to the jail of Fairfax County on the 17th of May, a negro man who says his name is WILL, and confesses that he ran away from Mr. Thomas Jenkins, of Grenville County (South Carolina) about the latter end of March or first of April last. He is 5 feet eight or nine inches high, and about thirty years old—a stout well looking fellow—had on a few old rags of grey home made cloth, and no shirt. He also says that he was bought last fall by Messrs. Jenkins and Thompson, from Philip C. Blay, of the state of Maryland. He was taken up in Fluvanna county, on James River. The owner is here, by desired to come, pay charges and take him out, or he will be disposed of as the law directs.

JAMES CONNER,

Jailor of Fairfax County Jail.

August 28 ep3m.

WAS taken up and committed to the Corporation Jail of Alexandria on the 22d July last, a negro lad who calls himself Gusty Butler. He is about 19 or 20 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, yellow complexion, and says he was born free in Boston. His owner, if any, is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away; otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs

JAMES CAMPBELL,

Sept. 6. Jailer.

On MONDAY the 20th October next *will be publicly sold at* KEEP TRYST FURNACE, *in Berkeley County, near Harper's Ferry,*

A VARIETY OF

VALUABLE PROPERTY

CONSISTING OF

Thirty horses with waggons, carts and gears compleat; one yoke of strong well broke oxen; sixteen milch cows and young cattle; about one hundred hogs; a large and excellent set of farming utensils; smith's bellows and tools; about fifty good axes; thirty pickling tubs suitable for distillers; household and kitchen furniture, among which are chairs, ten feather beds and bedding—mahogany, cherry, and walnut tables, desks, bookcases, and a neat new eight day clock. Also, about 500l. worth of STORE GOODS; a variety of furnace tools and implements, and a number of flasks, patterns, and some pig metal, with many other articles.

For purchases above Twenty Dollars, six months credit will be given on bond with approved security, to bear interest from the day of sale, if not punctually paid, or a discount of five per cent. for the money will be made; and for purchases under Twenty Dollars, cash must be paid. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, if fair; if not, on the next fair day, and continue from day to day until the whole is sold.

At the same time and place (if not previously disposed of) will be offered for sale, the rights of the subscribers to about

1150 Acres of Land contiguous to the said Furnace, either entire or in such lots as may suit purchasers.

GEORGE NORTH & CO.

September 4. 12awtdf

Notice.

THE subscribers to the COLUMBIAN MIRROR are hereby informed that I have this day relinquished all claim or title thereto as editor or proprietor: and that all debts due for subscriptions, advertisements or any other business done at said office must be paid into the hands of Mr. John Fowler, or any agent he may appoint to collect the same.

ELLIS PRICE.

Sept. 11.

ALEXANDRIA:
Printed every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday,
BY
WILLIAM FOWLER.

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE

SERIOUS CONSIDERATIONS
ON THE
ELECTION of a PRESIDENT;
ADDRESSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THE
UNITED STATES.

[*Concluded.*]

Will you then, my fellow-citizens, with all this evidence, and all these consequences before you, vote for electors who you believe will vote for Mr. Jefferson; or, if you are electors will you vote for him yourselves? Can you do either of these with a clear judgment, a peaceful conscience, and an unshaken hand? If you can, do it. Let nothing warp you from that line of conduct which an enlightened conscience directs, and the great Judge of all will approve. As to myself, were Mr. Jefferson connected with me by the nearest ties of blood, and did I owe him a thousand obligations, I would not, and could not vote for him. No; sooner than stretch forth my hand to place him at the head of the nation, "Let mine arm fall from my shoulder blade, and my arm be broken from the bone."*

I can exalt no man who reviles my Saviour. We have seen tokens of the divine displeasure for several years past; and should the Presidential chair be permitted to become "the seat of the scornful," I must consider it as an awful frown from Heaven, and the beginning of miseries. Natural pestilence is mercy compared with moral; and no nation can be more unhappy than to forsake God, and to be given up by him. If to this we are doomed, may the years be shortened! and may even you, the unwary instruments of drawing down the calamities, be sheltered, and obtain the forgiveness of God and your country!

To conclude, I have not set my name to this address; not because I am either afraid or ashamed; but because I wish it to be fairly judged by its own merits distinct from every other consideration. On this account I wish to be always concealed; at the same time, if any apparent necessity should occur, I shall immediately become known. I would feel criminal had I expressed myself with less warmth. I rather fear that I have not risen to what the cause demanded.

Against Mr. Jefferson I have no personal resentment. He and I can never be competitors for any place of honor and emolument. Separate him from his principles, and I could write his eulogium.—Let me farther repeat, that no answer is intended in this address to his philosophical and religious principles; that the single thing intended, is to shew that these principles are contrary to what we are taught in the holy scriptures, and that for this reason alone, he ought not to be honored and entrusted with Presidency of the United States of America.

* *Job* xxxi. 32.

POSTSCRIPT.

Besides the passages which I have quoted from Mr. Jefferson's Notes, there is one of so extraordinary and dangerous a nature, that it ought not to escape animadversion. In page 100, he says, "Were it made a question whether no laws, as among the savage Americans, or too much law, as among the civilized Europeans, submits man to the greatest evil, one who has seen both conditions of existence, would pronounce it to be the last; and that the sheep are happier of themselves, than under care of the wolves. It will be said, that great societies cannot exist without government. The savages therefore break them into small ones."

Here is a preference plainly given of savage to civilized life. When this is taken in connection with the sentiment advanced about the belief of a God, those who have read Robinson and Barruel will clearly perceive the principles of the ILLUMINATI in Europe. Their leading principles, are no religion and no government, that the institution of these has introduced misery; and that they must be banished before mankind can enjoy that happiness for which nature intended them.

Who are we to understand by the *wolves!* Will Mr. Jefferson say, that he means despots or tyrants? This would be shifting the question; for he speaks of nations in which the *law* governs. In absolute governments, the *will* of the monarch, and not the *law* is supreme. In such governments, there is not *too much*, but *too little* law. It has ever been tho't best in a free government to establish every thing by law, and to leave as little as possible to the arbitrary will of men; and if evil arises from the multiplicity of laws, it is a less evil than to have no law.

If Mr. Jefferson means that any government is a *wolf*, in this he contradicts the apostle Paul, who calls governments, "The ordinance of God," and the officers, "God's ministers."† What he compares is *no law*, and *too much law*. Does he mean that the American savages have no law? In this he is mistaken. They have a government and laws which custom has established. Or, does he mean that their form of government is the best?—Then he prefers monarchy or aristocracy to democracy; for their government by Sachems or Chiefs partakes more of the former than of the later.

In short, I see no way to reconcile Mr. Jefferson with himself, much less with the opinions of the wisest men, and the precepts of religion. As to the savages breaking the *great societies into small ones*, I need only say, that by so doing, room is made for more Sachems, but I doubt whether more freedom and happiness are introduced. Were the United States broken into several republics, more ambitious men would be gratifyed, but the people would be less happy.

What I have principally in view, is to fix the attention upon the spirit of infidelity which the passage breathes. Some insist that before the gospel can be preached with success to the Indians, they must be civilized. If this opinion be just, then Mr. Jefferson, thinking them happier in their uncivilived state, must be opposed to preaching the gospel among them.

Others assert with myself, that to preach the gospel among them is the great mean to civilize them. If this opinion be just, still Mr. Jefferson opposes the preaching of the gospel. *The sheep*, says he, *are happier of themselves, than under care of the wolves.* Thus, the happiest state of man is, according to the sage of Monticello, to be without law, without government, and without religion; to continue just as he was born, "a wild ass's colt."

† *Romans* xiii, 2 6.

FROM THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE OF OCTOBER 2.

MR. DAVIS,

I find myself called upon in your last paper, to publish a letter from Mr. HENRY to me. I should not have thought it necessary to notice any thing from an anonymous writer, either FRIEND or FOE, had there not been insinuations thrown out, that I had misrepresented and perverted the meaning of that letter—but holding the good opinion of my fellow citizens in high estimation, I have determined to publish the letter, and beg leave shortly to explain the circumstances which produced, and my conduct concerning it, that the public may judge whether I have been guilty of the charge of misrepresentation or perversion. Some time in December, 1798, a gentleman mentioned in my presence, that a report was circulating in Hanover, injurious to Mr. Marshall's interest, and much to the discredit of Mr. Henry, and wished he could be informed of it. I told him I was intimate with that gentleman, and would inform him of the report, if he would state it in writing. He did so, to this effect:—"That a certain gentleman (naming him) had applied to Mr. Henry for his opinion of the most proper person to fill the office of a Representative for the Henrico District, in the Congress of the United States, when he answered that the best advice he could give in the case, was to vote against that person for whom the old tories, Scotch and British merchants, were most anxious."

I accordingly wrote to Mr. Henry, and received in answer, this much talked of letter, which I have often been solicited to publish, by characters for whom I had the highest respect; but I was opposed to it, conceiving it improper to trouble the public with what was merely intended to contradict the false reports to the prejudice of an individual in a particular district; and resolved to use it for that purpose only. The letter was therefore committed to the charge of confidential persons, to shew to the people within the district, in order to remove from their minds the wrong impressions which the report had occasioned, and I enjoined that no copy should be taken. After the death of my worthy friend, I locked up his letter as I thought forever—But it soon afterwards occurred to me, that insinuations had gone forth that Mr. Henry was unfriendly to Gen. Washington, and disapproved of his administration. As this letter shewed the contrary, and that he gave General Washington the preference to any other character whatever, I thought it but justice to the memory of my deparred friend, to make this circumstance known to the illustrious person, not doubting but it would be gratifying to him to find his conduct approbated by so great and good a man; for which purpose I transmitted to him the only copy ever taken of the letter, to my knowledge. The answer which I had the honor to receive, you may publish also to gratify the curiosity of [your Correspondent] Mr. FRIEND.

A. BLAIR.

Nt B. The original letters may be seen by all who wish it.

To ARCHIBALD BLAIR, *Esq.*

Red-Hill, Charlotte County, January 8, 1799.

DEAR SIR,

Your favor of the 28th of last month, I have received. Its contents are a fresh proof that there is a cause for much lamentation over the present state of things in Virginia. It is possible that most of the individuals who compose the contending factions, are sincere, and act from honest motives. But it is more than probable that certain leaders meditate a change in government. To effect this, I see no way so practicable as dissolving the confederacy. And I am free to own that in my judgment, most of the measures lately pursued by the opposition party, directly and certainly lead to that end. If this is not the system of the party, they have none, and act extempore.

I do acknowledge that I am not capable to form a correct judgment on the present politics of the world. The wide extent to which the present contentions have gone, will scarcely permit any observer to see enough in detail to enable him to form any thing like a tolerable judgment on the final result as it may respect the nations in general. But as to France, I have no doubt in saying, that to her it will be calamitous. Her conduct has made it the interest of the great family of mankind to wish the downfall of her present government:—because its existence is incompatible with that of all others within its reach. And whilst I see the dangers that threaten ours from her intrigues and her arms, I am not so much alarmed, as at the apprehension of her destroying the great pillars of all government and of social life—I mean virtue, morality, and religion. This is the armour, my friend, and this alone, that renders us invincible. These are the tactics we should study. If we lose these, we are conquered, fallen, indeed. In vain may France shew and vaunt her diplomatic skill and brave troops: so long as our manners and principles remain sound, there is no danger.

But believing as I do, that these are in danger, that infidelity in its broadest sense, under the name of philosophy, &c. is fast spreading, and that under the patronage of French manners and principles, every thing that ought to be dear to man, is covertly but successfully assailed—I feel the value of those men amongst us who hold out to the world the idea, that our continent is to exhibit an originality of character; and that instead of that imitation and inferiority which the countries of the old world have been in the habit of exacting from the new, we will maintain that high ground upon which nature has placed us, and that Europe should alike cease to rule us and give us modes of thinking.

But I must stop short, or else this letter will be all preface.—These prefatory remarks, however, I tho't proper to make, as they point out the kind of character amongst our countrymen most estimable in my eys. General Marshall and his colleagues exhibited the American character as respectable. France in the period of her most triumphant fortune, beheld them unappalled. Her threats left them as she found them, mild, temperate, firm. Can it be thought that with these sentiments, I should utter any thing to prejudice Gen. Marshall's election? Very far from it indeed. Independently of the high gratification I felt from his public ministry, he ever stood high in my esteem as a private citizen. His temper and disposition were always pleasant, his talents and integrity unquestioned.

These things are sufficient to place that gentleman far above any competition in the district for Congress. But when you add the particular information and insight which he has gained, and is able to communicate to our public councils, it is really astonishing that even blindness itself should hesitate in the choice—But it is to be observed, that the efforts of France are to loosen the confidence of the people every where, in the public functionaries, and to blacken characters most eminently distinguished for virtue, talents, and public confidence—thus smoothing the way to conquest, or those claims of superiority as abhorrent to my mind as conquest, from whatever quarter they may come.

Tell Marshall I love him, because he felt and acted as a republican, as an American. The story of the Scotch merchants and old tories voting for him is too stale, childish, and foolish, and is a French finesse—an appeal to prejudice—not to reason and good sense. If they say in the day time, the sun shines, we must say it is the moon—if again, we ought to eat our victuals—no, we say, unless it is *regent* or *fricasee*, &c. &c. and so on to turn fools in the same proportion as they grow wise. But enough of such nonsese.

As to the particular words stated by you said to come from me, I do not recollect saying them. But certain I am, I never said any thing derogatory to general Marshall—but on the contrary, I really should give him my vote for Congress preferably to any citizen in the state at this juncture, one only excepted, and that one is in another line.

I am too old and infirm ever again to undertake public concerns. I live much retired, amidst a multiplicity of blessings from that Gracious Ruler of all things, to whom I owe unceasing acknowledgments for his unremitted goodness to me—And if I were permitted to add to the catalogue one other blessing, it should be, that my countrymen would learn wisdom and virtue, and in this their day to know things that pertain to their peace.

Farewell—I am, dear Sir,

Yours,

P. HENRY.

A. BLAIR, Esq.

To ARCHIBALD BLAIR, *Esq.*

Mount-Vernon, 24th June, 1799.

SIR,

Your favor of the 19th inst. enclosing the copy of a letter from our deceased friend, Patrick Henry, Esq. to you dated the 8th of January last, came duly to hand;—for this instance of your polite attention to me, I pray you to accept my thanks, and an assurence that the latter shall find a distinguished place in my bureau of public papers.

At any time I should have received the account of this gentleman's death with sorrow. In the present crisis of our public affairs, I have heard it with deep regret. But the ways of providence are inscrutable, not to be scanned by short sighted man, whose duty is submission, without repining at its decrees.

I had often heard of the political sentiments expressed in Mr. Henry's letter to you, and as often wished that they were promulgated through the medium of the Gazettes. The propriety or inexpediency of which measure none can decide more correctly than yourself. But after what you have written to me, I feel an incumbency to inform you, that another copy of that letter has been either surreptitiously obtained, or fabricated; and more than probable is now in the press; for I was informed on the day preceding my receipt of your letter, that one was in the hands of a gentleman in this county, (Fairfax) and that he had been asked to, and it was supposed would, have it printed.

My breast never harboured a suspicion that Mr. Henry was unfriendly to me, although I had reason to believe that the same spirit which was at work to destroy all confidence in the public functionaries was not less busy in poisoning private fountains and sowing the seed of distrust among men of the same political sentiments.—Mr. Henry had given me the most unequivocal proof whilst I had the honor to command the troops of the United States in their revolutionary struggle, that he was not to be worked upon by intriguers; and not conscious that I had furnished any cause for it, I could not suppose that without a cause he had become my enemy since.

This proof, contained in the letter to which you allude, is deposited among my files; but for want of a proper receptacle for them, which I mean to erect, they are yet in packages. When I shall be able to open them with convenience, I will furnish you with a copy of what has passed between Mr. Henry and myself, in consequence of the attempt which was made by a party in congress, to supplant me in that command, since you think they are not to be found among his papers, and wish to be possessed of them.—Your letter to me, Sir, required no apology, but has a just claim to the thanks and gratitude of one, who has the honor to be,

Your most obedient, (and for its contents) obliged,
Humble Servant,

GO. WASHINGTON.

Alexandria, October 11.

I received no Northern papers this morning, except from Baltimore.

Deaths at Baltimore for 24 hours ending Thursday morning last—11 Adults and 1 Child.

Federalists---be vigilant!

At the present solemn crisis, when every contemplative mind is engaged in designating Electors for President and Vice. President, on whose choice may depend our future happiness or misfortune; when every friend to his country should endeavor by fair and suitable means, to frustrate the deep laid schemes and unjust preponderance of any particular party, at the ensuing election; I conceive the following extract from the "Times" of yesterday, will not be deemed uninteresting by the friends to the present administration, or be passed over by them with cold indifference. The importance of the subject certainly demands that some arrangements should be made by the friends of our government, to counterbalance the influence which the two last articles of the subsequent resolutions, may have on the approaching Election, on the result of which every political blessing we now enjoy may perhaps depend.

At a numerous meeting of republican citizens of the town of Alexandria, together with a few of the county of Fairfax, at the Court-house of the Corporation, on Thursday, the 9th of October, 1800, pursuant to the invitation hereto. fore published, it was resolved as the unanimous opinion of the meeting,

1st. "That the Election of Thomas Jefferson, as President of the United States will greatly conduce to the preservation of a free, republican and efficient government; that he is eminently qualified to discharge the important functions attached to that office, in a manner highly beneficial to the national interests of the country, and calculated to reclaim and to establish the respectability, moderation and constitutional purity of the various departments of administration.

2d. "That feeling these sentiments, with all the energy of sincerity, the citizens here assembled might be deemed defaulters from conscience and duty, if they did not on the approach of the ensuing election, give their best faculties and their most active exertions, to the advancement of that policy and of these principles, which impress so undoubting a conviction of their importance and their merits.

3d. "That it is expedient for the advancement of the views and sentiments of this meeting, that committees be appointed for the purpose of discharging certain duties which could not be so effectually and conveniently attended to by the citizens at large.

4th "That a committee, consisting of Nicholas Fitzhugh, George Minor, Thomas Darnes, Thompson Mason, George Summers, William Middleton, William Lane, jun. Roger West, Coleman Brown. Presley Gunnel, Alex. Smith, George Slacum, R. Brocket, James M'Guire, Lewis Summers, and Joseph Deane, be appointed to give every necessary aid in assisting voters to attend the ensuing election.

5th. "That another committee consisting of five, Amos Alexander, Archibald M'Clean, W. Jones, jun. Thompson Mason, and Nicholas Fitzhugh, (any three of whom to act,) be appointed for the purpose of drawing up and publishing addresses, the best calculated that is in their power to produce, to justify to our fellow citizens, and to impress an honest conviction of the truth of the opinions expressed by this meeting.

(Signed) Geo. MINOR, Chairman.

On Tuesday I shall gratify each party, by publishing the forms of tickets for their respective Candidates as Electors.

The noted GABRIEL, who has made himself so conspicuous by heading the late insurrection among the blacks, was to be hung at Richmond on Tuesday last. During his trial, he made no discoveries, but after sentence was passed, he appeared extremely anxious that his execution should be postponed till yesterday.

Captain Warden who arrived at New-York, last Saturday, in the ship Osiris, left Paris the 7th of August. The day before, he had an interview with Mr. Vans Murray, one of the American envoys, who told captain Warden that the negociations hung in a state of uncertainty; and that NOTHING had then been done.

(Balt. Pap.)

MARYLAND ELECTION.

FROM A GEORGE-TOWN, PAPER OF YESTERDAY.

The election of delegates to the General Assembly of this state has terminated, as far as our information extends, as follows:

Montgomery County.

FED.		ANTI FED.	
R. P. Magruder	1171	D. Reintzel	565
Thomas Davis	1163	J. T. Mason	562
Hez. Veatch	1155	Geo. Riley	534
T. Beal of Geo.	1139	— Burgess	518

Prince George's

Somerville	1013	Bowie	901
Addison	1005	Duckett	895
Cramphin	1003	Baker	879
Marbury	985	Wood	885

Calvert.

The following gentlemen are we understand elected.

		Parran	381
		Effep	312
Blake	351	Carcaud	350

Baltimore County:

Charles Ridgley	995	T. Worthington	2035
James Carroll	913	Alexis Lemmon	1912
		T. Stansbury	1820
		Thomas Love	1728

Members elected for Cecil county.

Thomas Foreman	John Gilpin
	Daniel Sherridan
	William Miller.

Robert Smith, and James M'Culloch are elected members of Assembly for the city of Baltimore.

The Democratic ticket has also succeeded in Washington county, by a majority of 470, in Frederick by a majority of 50 or 60, and in the city of Annapolis, Anne. Arundle and Hartford counties. The number of delegates from these, added to those above stated, make 30 against the legislative choice; 26 or 28 only can be calculated on from the Western shore for the legislative choice, so that it is highly probable such choice will not be made.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 7.

SHIP-WRECK.

Captain Atkins of the brig John, sailed from Lisbon the 10th August, bound for Philadelphia, On the 15th August fell in with the ship Orion- Bunker, of and for New-York from St. Ubes having on board Mr. Gibson, wife and two children as passengers and the vessel laden with salt—captain Bunker informed captain Atkins that his vessel had started a butt and the leak increased very fast—shortly after captain B. and all hands left the Orion and went part on board captain Atkin's vessel and part on board of a brig bound for Newburyport.

Nothing material occurred till the 15th of September when lying to under a double reefed mainsail and single reefed main stay sail, the wind blowing very hard from S. S. W. with a heavy sea running, a most tremendous sea struck the John, and immediately separated her; after recovering himself captain Atkins found he was on part of the main deck having about 20 fathoms rope fastened thereto; the greater part of the crew were seen on various parts of the wreck floating about at the mercy of the wind and waves. Captain Bunker and one boy, and two boys belonging to captain Atkins lashed themselves to the deck and the next morning could discover none of the crew.

The next day fell in with the passenger Mr. Gibson, who was floating on a part of the wreck, and who joined them immediately. Seven days and seven nights, did these unfortunate people continue in this dreadful situation, a prey to starvation and misery, to the chances of the ocean, and subsisting on nothing, save their own urine! Hope now cheered them and almost exhausted, they were taken up by a schooner from Portland to Berbice, and two days subsequent, fell in with the ship George. Rice, of and for Philadelphia, from Hull, who kindly took them on board, all except one boy, who went to Berbice in the schooner—Four days before captain Rice made the Capes, captain Bunker and Mr. Gibson, passenger, went on board the ship America, bound for New-York from Liverpool—among the unhappy sufferers, most fear is entertained for the safety of Mrs. Gibson and two children, and the mate of the brig. Out of 18 souls on board, only the above six have yet been heard of.

THE MANIAC.

As I stray'd o'er a common on Cork's rugged border,
While the dew-drops of morn the sweet primrose array'd,
I saw a poor female whose mental disorder,
Her quick glancing eye and wild aspect betray'd;
On the sward she reclin'd by the green fern surrounded,
At her side speckled daisies and crow flowers abounded;
To its inmost recess her poor heart had been wounded,
Her sighs were unceasing, 'twas Mary le More.
Her charms by the keen blasts of sorrow were faded;
Yet the soft tinge of beauty still play'd on her cheek;
Her tresses a wreath of pale primroses braided,
And strings of fresh daisies hung loose on her neck;
While with pity I gaz'd, she exclaim'd "Oh! my mother!
See the blood of that lash, 'tis the blood of my brother;
They have torn his poor flesh, and they now strip another;
'Tis Conner the friend of poor Mary le More!"
Though his locks are as white as the foam of the ocean,
Those soldiers shall find that my father is brave;
My father she cry'd, with the wildest emotion,
"Ah! no, my poor father now sleeps in the grave!
They have toll'd his death bell, they have laid the turf o'er him;
His white locks were bloody, no aid can restore him;
He is gone! he is gone! and the good will deplore him,
When the blue wave of Erin hides Mary le More."
A lark, from the gold blossom'd furze that grew near her,
Now rose, and with energy carrol'd his lay;
"Hush! hush! she continued, "the trumpet sounds clearer;
The horsemen approach! Erin's daughters, away!"
Ah! Britons, 'twas foul, while the cabin was burning,
And o'er her pale father a wretch had been mourning!
Go hide with the sea mew, ye maids and take warning,
These ruffians have ruin'd poor Mary le More.
"Away, bring the ointment! Oh! God! see those gashes!
Alas! my poor brother, come dry the big tear;
Anon we'll have vengeance for those dreadful lashes,
Already the screech owls and ravens appear;
By the green grave that lies under the willow,
With wild flowers I'll strew, and by night make my pillow,
'Mid the ooze and dark sea weed, beneath the curl'd billow,
Shall furnish a death bed for Mary le More."
Thus rav'd the poor Maniac in tones more heartrending
Than Sanity's voice ever pour'd on my ear,
When, lo! on the waste, and their march to'ards her bending,
A troop of fierce cavalry chanc'd to appear,
"Oh! the fiends!" she exclaim'd, and with wild horror started,
Then through the tall fern, loudly screaming, she darted;
With an overcharg'd bosom I slowly departed,
And sigh'd for the wrongs of poor Mary le More,

☞ *All commands in the Printing Line will be thankfully received at this office, and executed with the* STRICTEST PROMPTITUDE. Sept. 16.

Military Notices.

The Officers and Privates of the 106th regiment of Militia will take notice, that there will be a Company Muster THIS DAY *the 11th October, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Cricket Ground.—To be armed, &c. as the law directs.*

By Order.
JOHN A. STEWART, Adjutant.
October 11.

The members of Capt. Summers's Company of Militia are hereby notified, that the Regular Muster takes place at three o'clock P. M. THIS EVENING *at the Cricket Ground, when each man is to attend armed and accoutred as the law directs.*

JAMES MACGUIRE, Ensign.
October 11.

The members of Capt. Faxon's Company of Militia are hereby notified, that the Regular Muster takes place at 3 o'clock P. M. THIS EVENING *at the Cricket Ground when each man is to attend armed and accoutred as the law directs.*

LAWRENCE HOOFF, Jun. Ensign.
October 9.

Public Vendue.

THIS DAY, at half past three o'clock will be let on the premises,

ON A GROUND RENT FOR EVER,

3 handsome Lots of Ground,

Situate on Washington and Duke Streets, near Capt. Harper's.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

October 11.

On TUESDAY next, at 10 o'clock will be sold at the Vendue-Store,

Sugar in hhds. and blls.

Loaf Sugar in lots,
Port Wine in quarter casks,
Malaga Wine in do.
Tobacco in kegs,
Hardware assorted in Boxes,
Sole Leather,
Mahogany Chairs, &c. &c.
Likewise a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS.

CONSISTING OF

Superfine and second broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Swanskins, Rose and Point Blankets, Worsted and Thread Stockings, Irish Linens, Checks, coloured Threads, Chintzes and Callicoes, tambour'd lappette and plain Muslins, &c. &c.

And a number of other ARTICLES.

October 11. P G. MARSTELLER.

Sales by Auction.

On MONDAY next,

At ten o'clock, WILL BE SOLD, *at our Auction Room, on Union Street,*

Whiskey in tierces and barrels
Peach Brandy in barrels
French Brandy in pipes } On a credit of
Malaga Wine in pipes } 60 days.
Sugar in barrels
Soap in Boxes,
Hardware in lots.

Together with a great variety of

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE,

Broad Cloths, Coatings, Half Thicks, Shawls Handkerchiefs, Worsted Hose, Chintzes, Callicoes, Stuffs, Checks, Irish Linens—Plain Lappet, Sprig'd and Tambourd Muslins, white, and brown Threads, Humbums, White Rolls, black and white Patent Silk Hose, and a quantity of very large Rose and Point Blankets, with a number of other articles.

HENRY & THOMAS MOORE
October 11. Auctioneers.

For London---direct.

THE SHIP

PAULINA,

JOHN BORROWDALE, Master,

WILL sail for London in ten days,—She has good accommodations—For passage only apply to the master on board.

October 11. 3t

LOST.

THE SUN FIRE COMPANY have lost one LADDER and four HOOKS, painted light blue, and maked thus, (S. F. Co.)—Any person who may find the same, or any part thereof, and leave them at the Market House, or give information, will be generously rewarded.

JACOB HOFFMAN,
JAMES BACON,
JAMES RUSSELL, } Directors.

October 11.

I do hereby request all persons who may have claims against the estate of WILLIAM SIMPSON, of Fairfax County, dec'd. may come forward with their accounts legally authenticated, that they may be adjusted; also, those who may be indebted to said estate, will make immediate payment to

ELIZABETH CHURCH, Adm'x.
October 11. 3t

Fairfax, ff.

Richard Ratcliff, one of the Commonwealth's Justices of the Peace for the County of Fairfax, to all Sheriffs, Mayors, Bailiffs, Constables and Headboroughs within the Commonwealth of Virginia:—

WHEREAS complaint has been made to me this day upon oath, by James Conner, Jailer of said County, that Henry Howes, committed to the jail of the said County, by warrant under the hand and seal of Thomas Gunnell, Gent. a Justice of the peace for the said County, on suspicion of Felony, did on the night of the 23d September instant, escape from the said jail and is now going at large—These are therefore, in the name of the Commonwealth, to require you and every of you, in your respective counties, cities, towns, and precincts, to make diligent search by way of hue and cry, for the said Henry Howes, and him having found to seize and retake, and safely convey or cause to be safely conveyed to the said jail—there to be safely kept, until he shall be discharged by due course of law. Given under my hand and seal, this 24th day of September, 1800.

RICHARD RATCLIFFE.

James Conner agrees to give 20 Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of the above mentioned Henry Howes.